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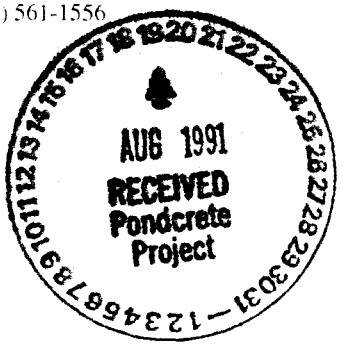
HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

5950 NORTH COURSE DRIVE • P.O. BOX 721110 • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77272 (713) 561-1556

August 6, 1991
Rev. 1



Mr. Don Ferrier
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
Rocky Flats Plant, Bldg. 750
P.O. Box 464
Golden, CO 80402-0464

Subject: Potential Process Options Under Consideration

Dear Don:

Currently the project team is finalizing the block flow diagram for the Pondsludge and Pondcrete Process Trains. In addition, the Treatability Study Work Plan is being drafted and scheduled to be submitted next week. It is important that the work plan study the methods currently under consideration for the processing options.

It appears that simpler systems could be utilized; for example if one of the processing trains (Pondcrete) deals only with solids and the other processing train (Pondsludge) deals with <10 mesh slurries. This technique would reduce capital expenditures for equipment and simplify the Treatability Study.

The first round of questions are:

1. Can we transfer oversize solids (>10 mesh) contained in the pondsludge material to the pondcrete processing train?

2. Can makeup water requirements for the pondcrete processing unit (Pad 904) come from pondwater contained in Pond 207A and/or 207B?

3. Will a vacuum truck (2,200 gallon) be available to: (1) transport waters from the Ponds to the Pondcrete Processing Train (Pad 904). (2) clean the residues remaining in the bottom of each pond, and (3) transport evaporator bottoms to the Pondsludge Processing Train?

The purpose of asking the first question is to eliminate the need for a grinding circuit in the pondsludge processing train. The rational behind the second question is to develop methods to minimize the final volume of waste produced and potentially minimize the time period required to process the waste. The third question stemmed from a conversation we had last week, and if this is an option, we need to incorporate it into the material handling study and the project schedule.

We are very sensitive to the scheduling requirements and overall cost projections for the project. Although we originally discussed the following issues, we feel they need to be revisited. We recommend reducing the number of waste forms in the treatability study. This could be implemented by pumping the clarifier sludge and clarifier waters back to Pond 207A. We also recommend consolidating the 207B ponds into Pond 207A. The supporting arguments are:

1. The clarifier water and sludge was residual waste left in the clarifier at the termination of waste processing of Pond 207A. The material originated in Pond 207A and should be allowed to be returned to this pond. This eliminates the need to store this waste in drums and the unique equipment that would be required to handle drums in the Pondsludge Process Train.

2. Two years ago a waiver of the RCRA permit allowed waste from the 207B Ponds to be pumped into Pond 207A to reduce the potential of floodwaters breaching the B Series Ponds. An argument can be made that material presently contained in A Pond originated in B Pond. The request would be to pump all of the B Pond material into A Pond to consolidate the waste. By consolidating the ponds the probability of leakage would be minimized since a smaller liner area would be exposed to the sludge/liquid.

These recommendation could save time and money by eliminating the need to run tests on waste forms - Clarifier Sludge, Clarifier Water, Pond B Sludge and Pond B Water. If these concepts are a possibility, we can produce an estimate to determine the cost savings.

Responses to these questions need to be made not later than August 9, 1991 to be incorporated within the treatability study work plan and design basis memo.

Sincerely,
Halliburton Environmental
Technologies, Inc.

Ted Bittner
Project Manager

cc: D. Brenneman J. Zak
R. Ninesteel R. Lewis

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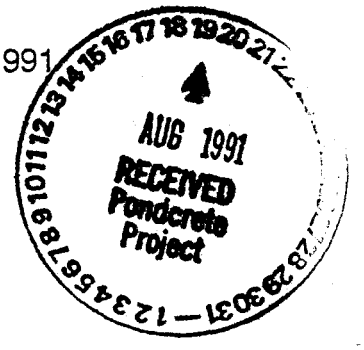

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The first round of questions are the following:

1. Can we process oversize solids (>10 mesh) contained in the pondsludge material in the pondcrete processing train?

2. Can makeup water requirements for the pondcrete processing unit come from pondwater contained in Pond 207A and/or 207B?

3. Will a vacuum truck (2,200 gallon) be available to transport waters from the Ponds to the Pondcrete Processing Train and clean the residues found in each pond once processing commences?

The purpose of asking the first question is to eliminate the need for a grinding circuit in the pondsludge processing train. The rational behind second question is to develop methods to minimize the final volume of waste produced and potentially minimize the schedule period required to process the waste. The third question stemmed from a conversation we had last week. If this is an option, we need to incorporate this concept into the material handling study and the project schedule.

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Halliburton Environmental
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Ted Bittner
Project Manager

TAB:mja

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